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MEMOIRS

O F

Mrs. Anne Oldfield.



L O N D O N:

Printed in the Year M,DCC,XLI.



MEMOIRS

Of the LIFE of

Mrs. Anne Oldfield.



HE Loss which the polite Part of the Town has sustained, in the Death of Mrs. OLDFIELD, must be allowed to be irreparable; because, in Comedy, as

the never had, so she has not left, her Equal.

Mrs. Anne Oldfield was born in Pall-Mall, in the Year 1683. Her Grandfather was a Vintner, but on her Mother's Side she was well descended. Her Father rode in the Guards, and I have heard had a Commission under King JAMES before he died. By his free Way of Living, he not only run out his Income, but likewise spent a very pretty Paternal Estate. His Daughter was put to Mrs. Wotton, a Sempstress in King-street Westminster, but her Genius for the Stage was predominant, as appeared by her continual reading and repeating Parts of Plays. Mrs. Oldfield being left in strait Circumstances, She and her Daughter lived for some time with her Sifter B

Sister Mrs. Voss, who kept the Mitre Tavern in St. James's Market. She married a Second Husband, one Wood. Her Daughter Mrs. Anne Oldfield was introduced to Mr. CHRISTOPHER RICH, by the late Sir John VANBRUGH, in the Year 1699. About which time Mrs. Cross having made an Excursion to France, with a certain Baronet, Mrs. Old-field's first Appearance on the Stage was in a Part of Her's, viz. CANDIOPE, in Secret Love: Or, the Maiden Queen; a Tragi-Comedy, written by Mr. DRYDEN.

HER Second Appearance was in a more Capital Part, ALINDA, in the Pilgrim of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, in which Sir JOHN VANBRUGH made some Alterations, and Mr. DRYDEN wrote a Masque, to render the Revival of this Play more agreeable to the Town, together with a New Prologue and Epilogue. The Pilgrim was indeed revived for the Benefit of Mr. DRYDEN, Ann. 1700, but he dying on the third Night of its Representation, his Son attended the Run of it, and the Advantages accrued to his Family. About three Years after, upon the Decease of that eminent Actress Mrs. VER-BRUGGEN, who died in Child-bed, Mrs. Oldfield succeeded her in the Part of Lady Lurewell, in the Constant Couple: Or, a Trip to the Jubilee, written by Mr. FAR-QUHAR, which run Fifty-two Nights. But the

the Part that render'd Mrs. Oldfield's Excellence chiefly known to the Town, was that of Lady Betty Modish, in the Careless Husband, a Comedy, written by Mr. CIBBER, in the Year 1704. In this Character it was that those two Qualities, before observed by Mr. CIBBER, of the Genteel and the Elegant, shone out in Mrs. Oldfield to their greatest Degree of Perfection; and the Character was fo admirably fuited to the natural and agreeable Manner of Conversation peculiar to Mrs. OLDFIELD, that almost every Sentence, in the Part, may with Justice be said to have been heard from her own Mouth before she pronounced it on the Stage. In short, it was not the Part of Lady Betty Modish, represented by Mrs. Oldfield; but it was the real Mrs. Oldfield who appeared in the Character of Lady Betty Modifi.

The same Year, the Royal Company of Comedians went down to Bath, where, among several Plays acted by them during the Season, Miss Campion, not only by her Action, but her Singing and Dancing, had so far captivated the most noble William Duke of Devonshire, Father of the late Duke, that he took her off the Stage. Of this Amour farther Mention will be hereaster made; because it is intended that these Memoirs shall not only, with the utmost Fidelity, consist of a Recital of the peculiar Excellencies of Mrs. Oldsield, but likewise B 2

contain a short digressionary History of the Fate and Fortunes of the most considerable Actresses during the same Period of Time: an Attempt which I hope will not be less useful than entertaining to every Reader.

IT is well known, that about this Time, a strict Alliance of Friendship had commenced between Arthur Maynwaring, Esq; and Mrs. Oldfield. Mr. Oldmixon, who wrote the Life of Mr. Maynwaring, affures the Public, "That each of them loved " with a Passion, that could hardly have " been stronger, had it been both Hers and " His first Love." * It was doubtless owing, in a great Measure, to his Instructions, that Mrs. Oldfield became so admirable a Player, for as no body understood the Action of the Stage better than himself, so no body took greater Pleasure than he to see her excel in it. He wrote several Prologues and Epilogues for her, and would always hear her rehearse them in private before she spoke them in public: I shall insert Part of one, + to which in the Speaking the gave an inimitable Turn of Humour; being an agreeable Display of the Manner how the Ladies would Govern under a Feminine Monarchy.

^{*} See Mr. Maynwaring's Life, 8vo. pag. 43 &c. + The Epilogue to the Wife's Relief: Or, The Husband's Cure. A Comedy written by Mr. Charles Johnson.

Could we a Parliament of Women call,
We'd vote such Statutes as would tame ye all:
First, we'd resolve, that all those marry'd Fellows,
Should Banishment endure, who durst be Jealous:
For the that curst Disease proceeds from Love's soft
Passion,

Nothing should be a Crime in Us but Demonstration.

Next, that those dull, uncomfortable Wights, Who fleep all Morning, and who fot o' Nights, Should find, when they reel Home with Surfeits cloy'd, Their tender Wives with better Friends employ'd.

Lastly, the Man who breaks the Marriage-Vow, (If any such, in this good House, you know)

For the first Time, should suffer a Divorce;

Adieu those tempting Words—for better and for worse:

The Ladies should be free again to wed, And the false Men be naturally dead.

But hold! what makes me impotently rant?

The Will we have—but O! the Power we want:
And you, vile Husbands, when these Threats you hear,
Will only grow worse Tyrants than you were.
Yet have a Care—for the we cannot make
Laws for Mankind, we can their Orders break.
The War, 'tis said, is drawing to an End;
And not one Woman then can want a Friend.
The Brave will all to this dear Town repair,
And they were always Guardians of the Fair;

By faithful Service to their Country done, Our Sex's Favour they have fairly won; And may they still have this propitious Doom, Conquest Abroad, and just Returns at Home.

These are our Wishes,—and if any here The glorious Character of Soldier bear, I hope their Favour to this Play they'll show, And pay our Poet what to us they owe.

Mr. Maynwaring's Friends, some of whom were of the highest Rank, of both Sexes often blamed him, nay, have had fuch Quarrels with him concerning this Affair, that even Mrs. Oldfield herfelf has frequently represented to him, that it was for his Honour and Interell to break off their Alliance, which open Frankness, on her Side, did as he has often confessed, engage him to her the more firmly, and all his Friends at last, gave over impertuning him to leave her. They faw, by her most engaging Manner, that she daily, and hourly, more and more entangled him in Cupid's Nets, and it must be allowed that Mr. Maynwaring is not the only wife Man who has fallen a Victim to Venus. He really sustained a greater Weight of the public Affairs, than some whose Posts more immediately load them with the Burthen. very great Intimacy and Friendship with my Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough,

borough, who were then at the Head of the Ministry, could not but necessarily involve him in Political Researches, and it was to unbend his Mind that he took Delight to pass some Hours with a Woman, whose Conversation was both soft and pleasant, and exactly agreeable to his own. It is not to be supposed that two Persons under such an Affectionate Alliance, could meet without Consummation; and all the Quarter that is desired for Mr. Maynwaring's Reputation in this Transaction of his Life, is, that none but the Innocent would condemn him. For what Mr. Fenton has observed of the Primitive State, may be justly applied to the Satisfaction they enjoyed in each other.

Pure from Deceit, devoid of Fear and Strife, While Love was all the pensive Care of Life.

IT cannot be denied, but this Amour was very expensive to Mr. Maynwaring, tho' it was not the only erroneous Instance of his Oeconomy. No Man could have a greater Contempt for Money, or abhorred what was mean and sordid more than he did: And it was wholly owing to his Generosity and Negligence of his own Affairs, that after he had so profitable a Post, as Auditor of the Imprest conferred on him, yet he made no Addition to his Fortune. When he sold his Estate of Ight-field in Shropshire, to my Lord Kilmurry, there

was not, when the Mortgages were paid off, above four Thousand Pounds left to be divided between him and his Sister. The Management of his Domestic Affairs he gave intirely up to his Sifter and Servants; and those that knew what was the Conduct of his Family at Whitehall, never thought that he would be the richer for his Post. His Company was so much the Delight of the *Great*, the *Fair* and the *Gay*, that he was very little at Home. However, we must leave him for a while in the Business of his Post; made happy, at certain Intervals, by Mis. Oldfield, in whose Conversation all his Political Fatigues were most agreeably alleviated.

ABOUT this Time, the English Stage met with as much Opposition as the State. Nothing would go down but Italian Operas, and indeed Mr. Maynwaring, being a Lover of Mufic, and a fine Performer himself, gave into this Polite Tafte, and wrote the following Prologue to CAMILLA.

While martial Troops, with more than martial Rage,

For Austria these, for Bourbon those engage; Cover with Blood th' unhappy Latian Plains, Infult their Shepherds, and oppress their Swains; CAMILLA, frighten'd from her native Seat, Hither is driv'n to beg a false Retreat.

O may the exil'd Nymph a Refuge find!
Such as may ease the Labours of her Mind:
Hear her, ye Fair, in tuneful Notes complain,
Pity her Anguish and remove her Pain;
To you her Vindication does belong,
To you the Mourner has address'd her Song.
Let her your Hearts with just Compassion move,
By Music soften'd and endear'd by Love;
So may your Warriour Lords successful fight,
May Honour crown the Day and Love the Night.
May Conquest still attend their generous Arms,
Till their Swords grow as fatal your Charms.

But let it here be observed, that tho' Mr. Maynwaring's Love of Music made him give some Encouragement to the Italian Operas; yet he was a fast Friend and vigorously pushed all his Interest, both for promoting and improving the Entertainment of the English Theatre, being truly sensible of this Remark,

While Nicolino like a Tyrant reigns, Nature's negletted, and the Stage in Chains.*

WE must now return to Mrs. Oldfield, rising every Season in Reputation, from her inimitable Performance, first acquired under

^{*} Epilogue to the Careless Husband.

the Character of Lady Betty Modish, and in which she shone more, than in all the Parts wherein she had hitherto appeared.

THE Author of the Careless Husband, thus impartially states the Case, to his most noble Patron the Duke of Argyll: "The best Criticks have long and justly complained, that the Coarseness of most Characters in our late Comedies have been unfit Entertainments for " People of Quality, especially the Ladies: And " therefore, Jays he, I was long in hopes that " fome able Pen, whose Expectation did not " hang upon the Profits of Success, would ge-" nerously attempt to reform the Town into a " better Taste than the World generally allows them: But nothing of that Kind having lately appeared, that would give an Opportunity of being wife at another's Expence, I found it impossible any longer to resist the secret Temptation of my Vanity, and so e'en struck " the first Blow myself: And the Event has now convinced me, that whoever sticks close to Nature, cannot easily write above the Understanding of the Galleries, tho' at the same time be may may possibly deserve Applause of the " Boxes."

This Play, before its Tryal on the Stage, was examined by feveral People of Quality, who came into the Duke of Argyll's Opinion of its being a just, a proper, and diverting Attempt

Attempt in Comedy; but few of them carried the Compliment beyond their private Approbation: "For, fays Mr. Cibber, when I was "wishing for a little farther Hope, they stopt short of your Grace's Penetration, and only wished me what they seemed to fear, and you affured me of, a general Success. And, if the Dialogue of this Comedy shows with a more easy Turn of Thought and Spirit, than what I have usually produced; I shall not yet blame some People for saying it is not my own, unless they know at the same Time I owe most of it to the many stolen Observations I have made from your Grace's Manner of Conversing."

I SHOULD not have dwelt so long on this Play, were it not the Period from whence we may date the Birth of Mrs. Oldfield as an Actress. And, to demonstrate how exactly the Dramatical-Pencil has delineated her real Character, under the imaginary one of Lady Betty Modish, I shall, both for the Reader's Entertainment and Information, refer him to the first Scene of the second Act of the Play, between Lady Modish and Lady Easy; wherein the Descriptions given of the Allurements of Dress, and other captivating Charms, of Wit, Raillery and Conversation, for which Mrs. Oldfield was so peculiarly remarkable, make it appear self-eivdent, that none but she could have sat for the Picture.

It must here be noted, that, the Summer before the Appearance of the Careless Husband on the Stage, Mr. Maynwaring and Mrs. Oldfield spent the Recess of a whole long Vacation at Windsor, the Scene of that Comedy, where they lodged in the Castle, at the House of Mr. John Sewell, Treasurer and Chapter-Clerk to the Dean and College. The Application of this Hint, I submit to the Reader's Judgment, when he has consider'd the Interview between the two Ladies abovementioned.

In the Chit-chat of Lady Betty Modifh, may be found the fine Raillery of Mrs. Oldfield. It was her Wit that made her Company always acceptable to Persons of the highest Rank; and as to her outward Appearance, it was beautiful without Artisice, and her Address engaging without Affectation.

We must now return to Mr. Maynwaring, who being made happy by Mrs. Oldsield with the Birth of a Son, it was such a Rivet to Cupid's Chains, as bound him much faster to his Venus. However, Mr. Maynwaring made a serious Application of this natural Incident; and set a sirm Resolution to himself of regulating his suture Conduct. He reduced all his Expences to stated Allowances, and laid by a considerable Part of the Income of his Auditorship, saying, He had been such a Fool as to despise

despise Money till then, but now he would do as other Men did, and endeavour to grow Rich. But this Resolution was formed too late; for his Company was fo much the Delight of the Great, the Fair and the Gay, that he was very little at Home, He drank freely, and as his Wines were generally Champagne and Burgundy, it was to their corrofive Qualities that he imputed the ill State of Health he was fallen into; and has often spoken with Concern, of the Misfortune it had been to him, that People thought his Conversation so agreeable, as to expose him to Intemperance. However, Mrs. Oldfield by her Care, and tender Affection for him, prolonged his Life some Years; and her Generosity has been fo great, towards his Son, that she has, by her Last Will and Testament, bequeathed him a Legacy much more than double the Eftate his Father left, besides other Provisions made for him.*

I SHALL now resume the Thread of my Dramatical Narrations, viz.

UPON Mrs. Cross's Excursion to Paris, as before mentioned, I remember a jocose Distich in an Epilogue spoken by Jo. Haines, on that Occasion, viz.

^{*} See No. I. and II. of the Appendix.

We're ruin'd quite, we are not worth one Souse, We've lost the only Touch-Hole of our House.

Mrs. Cross, last, belonged to the Threatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and has been dead some Years.

Let us next view Mrs. Oldfield in the Tragic Scene. In Phædra and Hippolitus, she appeared in Company suitable to her own. The Dramatis Personæ of that excellent Play, consisted but of four Men and two Women, viz. Mr. Betterton, Mr. Booth, Mr. Keene, Mr. Corey; Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Oldfield.

PHEDRA, fays Mr. Oldisworth*, is a consummate Tragedy; and, the Success of it was as great, as the most sanguine Expectations of the Author's Friends could promise, or foresee. The Number of Nights, and the common Method of filling the House, are not always the surest Marks of judging what Encouragement a Play meets with: But the Generosity of all the Persons of a refined Taste about Town was remarkable on this Occasion: And it must not be forgotten how zealously Mr. Addison espoused its Interest, with all the elegant Judgment and diffusive Good-nature, for which that accomplished Gentleman was so justly valued by Mankind. But as to Phadra,

^{*} See his Charaster of the Author, prefix'd to his Works, pag. xiv.

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she has certainly made a finer Figure under Mr. Smith's Conduct, upon the English Stage, than either at Rome or Athens; and if she excels the Greek and Latin Phædra, I need not be put to the Trouble of saying she surpasses the French one, tho' embellished with whatever regular Beauties, and moving Sostness, Racine himself could give her.

THE Prologue to this Tragedy was written by Mr. Addison, and spoken by Mr. Wilks. The fine Turn of Raillery it contains against the Italian Theatre, will, I think, justify my transcribing it in this Place in Defence of the English one, viz.

Long has a Race of Heroes fill'd the Stage,
That rant by Note, and thro' the Gamut rage;
In Songs and Airs express their martial Fire,
Combat in Trills, and in a Feuge expire;
While lull'd by Sound, and undisturb'd by Wit,
Calm and serene you indolently sit;
And from the dull Fatigue of Thinking free,
Hear the facetious Fiddles repartee:
Our home-spun Authors must forsake the Field,
And Shakespear to the soft Scarlatti yield.

To your new Taste the Poet of This Day
Was by a Friend advis'd to form his Play;
Had Valentini, musically coy,
Shunn'd Phædra' Arms, and scorn'd the prosser'd
Joy;

It had not mov'd your Wonder to have seen An Eunuch sty from an enamoured Queen: How would it please, should she in English speak, And could Hippolitus reply in Greek? But he, a Stranger to your modish Way, By your old Rules must stand or fall to-day, And hopes you will foreign Taste command, To bear for once with what you understand.

In the Representation of the Play itself, who could sit unmoved at a Recital of the Passions of Theseus's Queen, or the Princess Ismena, for their Hippolitus, when a Barry and an Oldsfield were the Pleaders?

And who was not pierced to the Heart when Ismena pronounced these Lines?

Let them be cruel that delight in Mischief; I'm of a softer Mould; poor Phadra's Sorrows Pierce thro' my yielding Heart and wound my Soul.

For could you think that open gen'rous Youth Could with feign'd Love deceive a jealous Woman? Could he so soon grow artful in dissembling?

Ah! without doubt his Thoughts inspir'd his Tongue,

And all his Soul receiv'd a real Love.
Perhaps new Graces darted from her Eyes,
Perhaps foft Pity charm'd his yielding Soul,

Perhaps

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Perhaps her Love, perhaps her Kingdom charm'd him!

Perhaps -- Alas! how many Things might charm him!

THE Care of Ismena, to preserve Hippolitus, and the Resolution she forms of sharing his Fate, is thus inimitably expressed:

O! haste away, my Lord, I go, I sly
Thro' all the Dangers of the boist'rous Deep.
When the Wind whistles thro' the crackling Masts,
When thro' the yawning Ship the soaming Sea
Rolls bubbling in; then, then I'll class thee fast,
And in transporting Love forget my Fear;
O! I will wander thro' the Seythian Gloom,
O'er Ice and Hills of everlasting Snow:
There when the horrid Darkness shall enclose us,
When the bleak Wind shall chill my shiv'ring
Limbs,
Thou shalt alone supply the distant Sun,

Thou shalt alone supply the distant Sun, And chear my gazing Eyes, and warm my Heart-

Alas! my tender Soul would shrink at Death, Shake with its Fears, and sink beneath its Pains, In any Cause but this—But now I'm steel'd, And the near Danger lessens to my Sight. Now, if I live, 'tis only for Hippolitus, And with an equal Joy I'll die to save him. Yes, for his Sake I'll go a willing Shade, And wait his coming in th' Elyssan Fields, And there enquire of each descending Ghost, Of my lov'd Hero's Welsare, Life and Honour.

Add to th' Elysian Joys, and make that Heav'n more happy.

THE Quotations I have here made, are to show the admirable Diction of this Play, and to justify Mr. Addison's Censure, in the Tatler, of the Want of Taste in the Audience, for not encouraging this excellent Tragedy.

However, Mrs. Oldfield dismissed them with the following elegant Epilogue written by Mr. Prior.

Ladies, to-night your Pity I implore
For one who never troubled you before:
An Oxford Man, extreamly read in Greek,
Who from Eu—ripides makes Phædra speak,
And comes to Town to let us Moderns know,
How Women lov'd two thousands Years ago.
If that be all, said I, e'en burn your Play,
I-gad we know all That as well as they:
Show us the youthful handsome Charioteer,
Firm in his Seat, and running his Career;
Our Souls wou'd kindle with as gen'rous Flames,
As e'er inspir'd the antient Grecian Dames:
Ev'ry Isinena wou'd resign her Breast,
And ev'ry dear Hippolitus be blest.

But, as it is, Six flouncing Flanders Mares Are e'en as good as any Two of theirs; And if Hippolitus can but contrive
To buy the gilded Chariot, John can drive.

Now

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19 Now of the Bustle you have seen to-day. And Phædra's Morals in this Scholar's Play; Something, at last, in Justice should be faid, But this Hippolitus fo fills one's Head. Well! Phadra liv'd as chaftly as she cou'd, For the was Father Yove's own Flesh and Blood; Her aukward Love, indeed, was oddly fated, She and her Poly were too near related: And yet that Scruple had been laid afide, If honest Theseus had but fairly dy'd: But when he came, what needed he to know. But that all Matters stood in Statu quo? There was no harm, you fee; or grant there were. She might want Conduct, but he wanted Care. 'Twas in a Husband little less than rude, Upon his Wife's Retirement to intrude: He shou'd have sent a Night or two before, That he wou'd come exact at fuch an Hour; Then he had turn'd all Tragedy to Jeft, Found ev'ry thing contribute to his Rest;

But if these gay Reslections come too late To keep the guilty Phædra from her Fate; If your more ferious Judgment must condemn The dire Effects of her unhappy Flame: Yet, ye chaste Matrons, and ye tender Fair, Let Love and Innocence engage your Care. My spotless Flames to your Protection take, And spare poor Phædra for Ismena's sake.

The Picquet Friend dismiss'd, the Coast all clear, And Spouse alone, impatient for her Dear.

Mrs. Oldfield gained an universal Applause by playing Ismena, in this Tragedy. The Character shewed her in a Light of Perfection hardly to be expressed; and indeed every Part she acted was a Demonstration of her daily Improvement.

Some Differences arising between Mr. Rich and his Company, they joined in with the Company at the Hay-Market, Acting under the Licence of Vanburgh and Congreve, where Mr. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle, both famous in their Way, had been for some time. But Mrs. Oldfield's Voice, Figure and Manner of Playing foon made her shine out, even here, the brightest Star. Upon the Preference being given to her in the Be-nefit-Plays, and other Disputes fomented among the Managers, Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Bracegirdle entirely quitted the Business, and left Mrs. Oldfield fole Empress of the Stage.

THE Season following, the Revolters returning to Drury-Lane, made up one compleat Company; and in the Spring came on Mr. Phillips's Tragedy, The Distrest Mother. Mrs. Rogers, an Actress, who in her Turn, had made a confiderable Figure on the Stage, was defigned the Part of (Andromache, Hettor's Widow, &c. i. e.) the Distrest Mother. But the Author, as well as his Friends, were foon convinced that Mrs.

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Mrs. Oldfield was infinitely the more accomplished Person for so Capital a Part. Upon its being given to Her, Mrs. Rogers raised a Posse of Prosligates, fond of Tumult and Riot, who made such a Commotion in the House, that the Court hearing of it, sent sour of the Royal Messengers, and a strong Guard, to suppress all Disorders. This being effected, the Play was brought upon the Stage and crowned with deserved Success.

As Mr. Smith had introduced a Greek Tragedy upon our Theatre, Mr. Philips was willing to try what Reception would be given to a French one. Phædra and Hippolitus, is by much the superiour Performance; but the Distrest Mother, by Dramatical Management, to which Mr. Smith was an utter Stranger, greatly exceeded it in the Run; and to do the English Author Justice, it is a good modern Play. I shall here let him speak, for himself, viz.

[&]quot;* This Tragedy is formed upon an Origi"which passes for the most finished Piece in
"this kind of Writing, that has ever been pro"duced in the French Language. † It is written in a Itile very different from what has
been usually practised, among us, in Poems
of this Nature.

^{*} See his Dedication to the Dutchess of Montagu.

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'If I have been able to keep up to the Beau'ties of Monsteur Racine in my Attempt, and
'to do him no Prejudice in the Liberties I

" have taken frequently to vary from fo great

" a Poet, I shall have no Reason to be dissatisfied with the Labour it has cost me to bring

" the compleatest of his Works upon the

" English Stage."

However, I cannot think it improper, in this Place, to remark, that as full as Mr. Philips is of his Elogiums on Monsheur Racine, yet at the same Time Euripides is acknowledged to be the Original Author. So that the Distrest Mother has two Passports for her safe Arrival in Great-Britain.

THE Prologue to this Play was written by Sir Richard Steele, and spoken by Mr. Wilks.

Since Fancy of it felf is loose and vain,
The Wise by Rules that airy Pow'r restrain:
They think thoseWriters mad, who at their Ease
Convey this House and Audience where they
please;

Who Nature's stated Distances confound, And make this Spot all Soils the Sun goes round: 'Tis nothing, when a fancy'd Scene's in view, To skip from Covent-Garden to Peru.

But Shake spear's felf trangress'd, and shall each Elf,

Each PigmyGenius quote, great Shakespear's self! What

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What Critick dares prescribe what's just and sit? Or mark out Limits for such boundless Wit? Shakespear could travel thro' Earth, Sea and Air, And paint out all the Powers and Wonders there; In barren Desarts He makes Nature smile, And give us Feasts in his Enchanted Isle.

Our Author does his feeble Force confess, Nor dares pretend such Merit to transgress; Does not such shining Gists of Genius share, And therefore makes Propriety his Care. Not only Rules of Time and Place preserves; Your Treat with study'd Decency he serves; But strives to keep his Characters intire, With French Correctness and with British Fire.

This Piece, prefented in a Foreign Tongue, When France was Glorious, and her Monarch young,

A hundred times a crowded Audience drew; A hundred times repeated, still 'twas new.

Pyrrbus provok'd, to no wild Rants betray'd, Refents his generous Love so ill repay'd; Does like a Man resent, a Prince upbraid. His Sentiments disclose a Royal Mind, Nor is he known a King from Guards behind.

Injur'd Hermione demands Relief;
But not from heavy Narratives of Grief:
In confcious Majesty here Pride is shown;
Born to avenge her Wrong, but not bemoan.

Andromache—If in our Author's Lines, As in the great Original she shines, Nothing but from Barbarity she fears. Attend with Silence; you'll applaud with Tears.

Maving before observed, that Phædra and Andromache are, both the Children of Euripides; I shall here observe, that the kind Entertainment they met with on the English Stage, was chiefly owing to Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Oldfield; whose manner of speaking the very humourous Epilogue, written by Mr Budgell, greatly contributed to the Run of the last Play; and which, whenever revived, the Audience always have insisted on.

I hope you'll own, that with becoming Art I've play'd my Game, and topp'd the Widow's Part.

My Spouse, poor Man! could not live out the Play,

But dy'd commodiously on Wedding Day: While I, his Relict, made at one bold Fling My self a Princess, and young 'Sty a King.

You Ladies, who protract a Lover's Pain, And hear your Servants figh whole Years in vain Which of you all would not on Marriage venture, Might she so soon upon her Jointure enter?

*Twas a strangeScape! had Pyrrbus liv'd till now, I had been finely hamper'd in my Vow.

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To dye by one's own Hand, and fly the Charms, Of Love and Life in a young Monarch's Arms, 'Twere an hard Fate—Ere I had undergone it, I might have took one Night—to think upon it.

But why, you'll fay, was all this Grief exprest For a first Husband, laid long since at Rest?

Why so much Coldness to my kind Protector?

Ah Ladies! had you known the good Man Hestor!

Homer will tell you (or I'm mis-inform'd)
That, when enrag'd the GrecianCamp he storm'd,
To break the ten-fold Barriers of the Gate,
He threw a Stone of such prodigious Weight,
As no two Men could list, not even those,
Who in that Age of thund'ring Mortals rose:
—It would have sprain'da Dozen modern Beaus.

At length, howe'er, I laid my Weeds afide, And funk the Widow in the well-dress'd Bride; In you it still remains to grace the Play, And bless with Joy my Coronation-Day: Take then, ye Circles of the Brave and Fair The Fatherless and Widow to your Care.

I must now relate the melancholy Parting of two sincere Friends. Notwithstanding Mrs. Oldsield's great Care and Concern for Mr. Maynwaring's Welfare, his Negligence of himself brought upon him a violent Relapse of his former Indisposition, which daily increased; insomuch that his Friends began to despair of his Recovery.

Such

Such was the Inveteracy of Party-Malice at this Time, that, (because Mr. Maynwaring was chiefly concerned in writing the Medley) the Examiner, in one of his Papers, upbraided him, even with his fickly Constitution, which however was not owing to any Debaucheries, as he had maliciously represented.

Mr. Maynwaring had Lodgings at Hampflead, and rode out every Day, hoping for some Benefit by that most healthful Exercise. upon paying a Visit to her Grace the Dutchess of Malborough, at her Seat near St. Albans, he caught so violent a Cold by walking too late in the Gardens, and it increased upon him so fast, that it was his own Opinion, it would finish what his former Illness had began. His Physicians, Sir Samuel Garth and Sir Richard Blackmore, expressed very small Hopes of his Recovery; which gave the more Cause of Apprehension to his Friends, for both those Gentlemen were among the first of that Number, and as much concerned in Friendship as Practice, to fave him if possible. His Relations would have Dr. Radcliffe consulted, and the late Earl of Oxford happening to see the Doctor before he had been with Mr. Maynwaring spoke thus to him-Pray Doctor take Care of that Gentleman, one of the most valuable Lives in England. Indeed Mr. Maynwaring was at last so much obliged by that Minister's good Offices and Civilities, that he declared, if he should recover, he would never more draw his

Pen

Life of Mrs. OLEFIELD. 27

Pen against him. But it was out of the Power of Physick to help him, his inward Decay was fo great. He was thrown into such a languishing Condition, that tho' his Distemper was not then thought to be a Consumption, yet it had all the Symptoms and Effects produced by one. He was vifited, in this his last Sickness, by all the great People of both Sexes, who had the Happiness of his Acquaintance, tho' he was able to see but few of them. And it is to his Glory, that the Greatest Lady in England wept often by his Bed-fide, which Tears he mutually returned, being fenfible how much he owed to fuch an Illustrious Mourner, when he was sensible of little or nothing else. He had not Words to express the Transport he felt, when he was almost even in the Agony, to see himfelf so far in the good Graces of a Lady of such high Rank and Merit, as that his Danger should strike her Dumb, and leave it to her Eyes to express the Sorrow of her Heart. It is supposed he would fain have endeavoured to have broke thro' the Excess of his Grief, and formed fome Utterance for it; but his Sister remained in the Room. This Emotion of his was the more extraordinary, on account of a flight Mifunderstanding at that Time, between him and this Great Lady. He had given her some Cause of Disgust, but was not conscious to himself in what, and it is thought, that his Perplexity about it contributed somewhat to the Increase of his Distemper. He did all in his Power to express his Con-

Concern for the unknown Offence, but he was too near Death, and in a few Hours after the had left him, he expired in the Arms of his Servant Mr. Thomas Wood, now Treasurer of the Theatre in Lincolns-Inn Fields, on the 12th of November, 1712, in the Prime of his Age. being but 44 Years old.

AFTER his Decease, a most scandalous and false Rumour was spread, chiefly levelled atMrs. Oldsield, that he diedof a Venereal Malady. But to obviate so ungenerous a Reflection, his Body, by her Direction, was opened by two Surgeons Mr. Buffiere and Mr. Browne; in the Presence of two Physicians, Dr. Beeston and Dr. West; and of his Apothecary Mr. Buck-

eridge.

These Gentleman, all, declared, that there was not the least Symptom of any thing Venereal; but that he died of a Consumption. He had in his Life-time, heard the Whisperings of malicious Rumour, charging him with fuch an Indisposition; but he once complained very pathetically to He, that he was not conscious of any such Distemper; confessing at the same time, that, in the Reign of King William, he had made an unfortunate Sally in an Amour, which gave him a flight Taint at Paris, 1698; that he was only patcht up there, but afterwards perfectly cured at London, fince which Time he never had any fuch Misfortune.

IT is the Duty of an Historian to speak the Truth, as far as it comes to his Knowledge,

and as great a Veneration as I have for Mr. Mayn-waring's Memory, I could not avoid mentioning even this Blemish of it, in Justice, and to clear up the unjust Aspersion cast on Mrs Oldfield.

It was not long before his Death, that he made his Will, all which he wrote with his own Hand, and to which his Apothecary Mr. Buckeridge, and his Servant Mr. Wood, were Witnesses, when it wat executed at Mrs. Oldfield's House in Southampton-Street, Covent-Garden. He charged them not to take any Notice of what they knew; which however was little enough, for he intrusted no body with the Secret of his having made Mrs. Oldfield his Executrix, tho' by her Behaviour to him, he could not in Justice do otherwise, on his Son's Account; nor could any Woman better deferve all that was in his Power to give; of which Truth his Son is a living Witness.

Notwithstanding the Clamour his Will made, after his Decease; himself, who best knew what he had to leave her, could not imgine such a Stir would have been made about so small an Estate. He was far from dying Rich, leaving evry little more than Three Thousand Pounds behind him, which he divided equally between his Sister, his Son's Mother, and the Child, who, in Feature and Vivacity, was very like his Father. Often have I heard Mr. Maynwaring bemoan the Child, and say, What will become of the Boy when I am gone. This Anxiety proceeded from the Little he possessed. It is true he had such a noble Contempt

of the Goods of Fortune, that he never took Care to make one, nor ever resolved to grow Rich.

HAD I a Talent for Panegyric, I could be proud of this Opportunity to do Justice to the Memory of a Gentleman, whose Name would be Immortal, had not his Modesty been as great as his Merit; had he not contented himfelf with the Pleasure of Writing, and refigned the Glory of it to others. As to the Author of the Medley, the Examiner was obliged to allow that he wrote with a Tolerable Spirit, and in a Masterly Style. A Spirit, indeed, which has not many Equals, and a Style worthy the Imitation of the greatest Masters. His Learning was without Pedantry; hisWit Affectation; his Judgment, without Malice; his Friendship, without Interest; his Zeal, without Violence; in a Word, he was the best Subject, the best Relation, the best Master, the best Critic, and best Political Writer in Great-Britain.

SHORTLY after his Decease, was published a Defence of Mr. Maynwaring, in a Letter to a Friend. It was, Mr. Oldmixon afferts *, supposed to be written by the Right Honourable Robert Walpole, Esq; and is not unworthy so good a Hand for its Generosity, Spirit; and Elegance, viz.

^{*} See the Posthumous Works of Mr. Maynwaring published by him, pag. 351.

SIR,

I write to you upon a Circumstance, for which it is the Interest of all Mankind to be concerned. The Public is under the Adminiftration of its respective Ministers and Officers, who are obliged by their Posts to consult the true Welfare of it. But Incidents, which happen alike to all, and from which no Man can be exempt, fall under every Man's Care, and are to be confidered and laid home to the Bofom of every Man breathing. It is incumbent upon each individual Person, for his own sake, to defend the Absent; but much more so to defend the Dead, who are to be absent for ever. I have Reasons for thinking I am called to this Duty, upon the accidental Perusal of a virulent Libel, + wherein the Author, after much Difcourse about himself, has (alluding to a Gentleman who lately departed this Life) the following Words, viz. "Suppose I were also to tell "the World, That the most active Enemy " against this Paper, was one who got to be poor " in the Jacobite Cause, and then run over in-" to Two desperate Extreams, and was resolved " at once to grow Rich and Honest in the Cause " of the Whigs. That outlived his Works " a little too long; till having parted with " Religion and Morality, he threw away his " Honour in a careless manner after it, together with his Humanity and natural Affection to

[†] See the Examiner February 9th, 1712.13.

" a kind Sister, his Estate, Fortune, and even the Vouchers belonging to his Office: All which were bestowed, as Monumental Le- gacies of Whig Honesty, on a celebrated ACTRSES, who is too much admired upon the Stage, to have any Enquiry made in her

" Conduct behind the Curtain.

THE Person here levelled at, (Mr. Mayn-waring) was, in his younger Days, tinctured with facobitism; an Error no Man ever renounced more heartily, and with greater Abhorrence of it than he did. He was a Man of great Modesty, and could not exert himself in Public Places, or in mixt Company; but when, in Process of Time, his Talents grew conspicuous, in spite of a bashful Nature, he was invited and courted into a Familiarity with Men in the highest Power, and of the greatest Abilities in the Kingdom, to whom his Conversation was both a Pleasure and a Service. Then it was that his Words and Actions first began to manifest the Principles in which he lived and died. He had the highest Obligations to that great Minister, Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer, and enjoyed by his Favour, an Office for Life (Auditor of the Imprest.) After the Removal of that noble Lord from the Treasury, the Examiner thought fit to disparage his Services, by Infinuations and. Reflections, which the Gentleman, of whom we are talking, had too much Gratitude to hear

here without Indignation. This I take to be the Provocation which moved the Examiner to utter this reproachful Language against him; among which he falls into the Error of saying, He outlived his Works; but Works of his, which outlive him, will let us into the Secret of this cruel Behaviour. The Medley was often written by (Mr. Maynwaring) this active Enemy of the Examiner, in which so many gross Falf-hoods of that Writer were detected, * that he had recourse to Detraction rather than a just Defense of himself, for which he had been called upon by Mr. Maynwaring in several subsequent Papers.

From hence it appears, that the Examiner's Treatment of this Gentleman, is as just as it would be in a Felon to publish a Libel against the late Lord Chief Justice Holt, for passing Sentence upon him to be burnt in the Cheek. The Examiner has Sense enough, tho' not Grace enough, to know, that to deserve, not to suffer Punishment, is truly shameful; but none but a Man enraged, as in the supposed Case of the Felon, and incapable of Remorse and Shame, could forget all Regards to the Advantage his Adversary had in the Dispute, all Tenderness with Relation to a Man's private Affairs, so far as to mention the Particulars of the Gentleman's Sis-

^{*} MEDLEY No. 41, relating to the Act of Indemnity. See also MEDLEY No. 443, concerning the State Loans.

Sister, and his Passion for an Actress. This Account with his Sister, I am very sure the Examiner can be no Judge of, nor any one but the Gentleman himself. The Offence his Passion (for Mrs. Oldfield) gave, to all who esteemed him, is to be lamented, but not to be mentioned with these Aggravations, especially after his Death, and that when he who speaks professes himself an Enemy. But the Examiner takes upon him to be a Champion for the Church, and must not allow such Sins to be venial; yet at the same time he should have considered, that the other Party would recriminate, and have reflected, that there are too many of the Examiner's Side, who do not behave themfelves as if they were under Vows of Chaftity. I know a fly one among his great Friends, that loves a Wench as well as ever did old Rowley, (King Charles II.) Befides him, there is another, who finds Leisure from his weighty Affairs to strole among the Stews, or, as some will have it, neglects his Writing now and then, to toy with the Business of a Nation. But this dull Fellow, the Examiner, has so little Sense of what the impartial World thinks of him and his Performance, that he gives himself an Air of Talking by way of good Humour. In the Beginning of the same Paper, * the pretty Wanton is in a laughing Vein, and with a

^{*} Viz. The Examiner of Feb. 9th, 1712-13. abovementioned.

very gay Heart rallies us, for a Curiofity he supposes we have to know the Name, Profession, Trade, Quality, Complexion, or Sex of the Author of the Examiner. This Author has indeed been very much talked of; a(1) Woman, a (2) Divine, and (3) Two or Three Gentlemen, have been suspected; but no Perfon that had any Pretensions to Modesty, Piety, or Integrity, has been once named on this Occasion. + The Folly of the Follow is monstrous, to pretend to speak of Wenching, considering how the World is affronted as to this Vice, at present. It is certain there never has been lewder Creatures than many who are now in Vogue, and I am afraid one or other of them has a Defign upon the celebrated Actress abovementioned; else why does he fear to make any Enquiry into her Conduct behind the Curtain? If the Whigs do lose her, they will bear it with the Patience that they have already the Defection of some Others, tho' of greater Quality, and higher Obligations to be constant to us. But I speak this only from general Rumour; for I do not believe she is gone off; so far from it, that I am credibly in-

⁺ It is now well known, that the Persons concerned in carrying on the Examiner, were, 1. Mrs. Manley. 2. Dr. Swift. 3. Lord Bolingbroke, Mr. Prior, and Mr. Oldisworth. Meffieurs Pope and Arbuthnot often laid their Hands to the same Plow, and some others of their Clan.

36 formed she has refused great Sums, because The infifts upon her Lover's voting on our Side they are, it seems, both still firm to their Ho-nour, but I would lay on the Woman's Side, were it not that all Wagers relating to Politicks are forbidden by AET of Parliament.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

I THINK my felf obliged to take off the Examiner's last Aspersion on Mr. Maynwaring; (not spoken to in the foregoing excellent Defense it is this most notorious Falshood, that ----He threw away the Vouchers of his Office, which I hereby solemnly declare he never could do, as never having a Voucher in his Custody, therefore could not lose one. This being a Charge always committed by the Auditors to their Officers; and Mr. Maynwaring's Deputies were known to be Men of the most scrupulous Care imaginable: He himself being elteemed by all who knew him, for which I particularly appeal to the Commissioners of the Customs, to be the most exact of any Man in all the Affairs he undertook. Indeed it was impossible for it to be otherwise, there not being in his Time, a Gentleman of better Sense. more solid Judgment, and quicker Dispatch in Business, during the Intervals of Wit and Pleasure.

A TRUE Copy of his last Will and Testament, hereunto annexed, sufficiently justifies the regular and honest Disposition of that small For-

tune whereof he died possessed.

HAVING thus vindicated the Memory of this excellent Person, as well as Mrs. Oldfield's Behaviour to him, I shall not presume to add any thing farther of my own to his Character, but conclude with letting the Reader know that Mr. Maynwaring's Corps was interred in the Church of Chertsey in the County of Surrey, where his Grand-Father (Sir Arthur Maynwaring) and his Father (Charles Maynwaring, Esq;) were likewise buried, and where they had heretofore a plentiful Estate and fine Seat. His Obsequies were performed with great Privacy, answerable more to his Modesty than his Merit: He never affected Pomp living, and those who had the Direction of his Funeral, took care to fulfil this his last Request, as they had done all others in his Lifetime, with the utmost Justice and Honour.

HE was born at Ightfield, in the County of Salop, Ann. 1668, Obitt 1712, Ætat. XLIV. Those who are desirous to know more Particulars concerning him, and his Writings, may consult his Life and Posthumous Works, published by Mr. Oldmixon, in the Year 1715,

8 vo.

THE Distress'd Mother seemed now to be the Case of Mrs. Oldsield, both on and off the Stage. For, tho' the Town-Talk was wholly bent upon Mr. Maynwaring's making her Executrix of his Will, it must surely be acknowledged, that Two Thousand Pounds was no such mighty Sum to bring up an Orphan, from Seven Years old, suitable to the most ardent Wishes of his Father, which, in every Respect, his Mother has sully accomplished.

I THINK I cannot close the Subject in debate more properly, than by applying to all Intermeddlers in Affairs which no ways concern them, a short Essay of Mr. Maynwaring's in the Medley No. 33.

Of Modesty and Justice.

THERE is a Law mentioned by Plato, which Jupiter is faid to have enacted in his own Name: That, if any Man appeared plainly to be incapable of Modesty or Justice, be should immediately be knocked o' the Head as a common Pestilence. The Account Plato gives of it is as follows, viz.

He is describing the first State of Human Society: How Mankind built Towns to defend themselves from Beasts; and how,

in a more than brutal manner, they afterwards fell upon one another: And at last, he says, Jupiter, justly fearing that the whole Race of Mankind would be destroyed, ordered Mercury to go to them, and to carry along with him Modesty and Justice, as the best Support and Ornament of their new-built Cities, and the firmest Bond of their own mutual Friendship. Mercury upon this Occasion asked Jupiter, in what manner he should bestow Justice and Modesty upon Mankind: Whether, said he, as the Arts are divided, shall I also divide these Virtues, which are indeed of two Kinds, and shall I give to some Men one, to some the other, as we see by Experience, that one skilful Physician is sufficient for a great many of the Ignorant, and so of other Arts and Professions? or, shall I so divide them among the whole Race of Mankind, as that every fingle Person may have a Share in them? Divide them in that manner, fays Jupiter, and let all Mankind be Partakers of them: For if these Virtues were only conveyed to a few, as the Arts and Sciences are given, it would be impossible for any Cities to subsist; Therefore I would have you go farther, and establish a Law in my Name, That whoever cannot be made to partake of Modesty and Justice, shall be destroyed as a Plague of the Republick.

THE Application of this most excellent Fable, is, that it would be much more com-

mendable in all Persons to have the Modesty of leaving the Administration of Justice to those to whom it peculiarly belongs, and to mind only their own Business.

To return to the Stage. Before this TimeMr. Betterton and Mrs. Barry had not only quitted the Theatre, but also the Stage of Life. I remember a Passage in Mr. Henry Cromwell, Esq; that upon hearing of Mr. Betterton's Death, he says, "He would have put over him this "Sentence of Tully for an Epitaph."

Vitæ bene Acta jucundissima est Recordatio. *

It being, I presume, in that Gentleman's Opinion an Universal one for all *Players*.

THE next Capital Part, in which Mrs. Oldfield adorned the British Theatre, was in that beautiful Transition from Hector's Widow, to become a Queen of England. This was in Mr. Philips's Tragedy of Humphry Duke of Gloucester, + wherein she acted Margaret, Queen to King Henry VI. and spoke the following Epilogue, viz.

The Business of an Epilogue, they say,
Is to destroy the Moral of the Play:
To wipe the Tears of Virtue from your Eyes;
And make you Merry, —lest you should grow
Wise.

Well!

^{*} A Life well acted is the best Remembrance.

† Mr. Philips wrote a Tragedy (between This and the Distrest Mother) called the BRITON. But Mrs. OLDFIEID had no Part in it.

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Well!—You have heard a difmal Tale I own:
It, almost, makes One dread—to lie, alone.
Ruffians, and Ghosts, and Murder, and Despair,
May chace more pleasing Visions from the Fair.
Wives can awake their Husbands, in their Fright:
But, if poor Damsels be disturbed by Night,
How shall They (helpless Creatures!) Lay the
Spright?

Forget it all; —and Beaufort's Crime forgive:
Duke Humphry was—too good a Man, to Live.
And, yet—his Mer it rightly understood;
We, now, have Store of Patriots, full as good!
Great Souls, who, for their Country's- Sake, would be content,

Their Spouses should be doom'd to Banishment.
Since Chronicles have drawn our Duke so
tame;

Is Eleanor, if she survives, to blame?

A Widow knows the Good, and Bad, of Life:
And has it in her Choice to be, or not to be, a
Wife!

Virgins, impatient, cannot stay to chuse;
They risque it all; -- not having much to lose! -I mean, -- such Nymphs, as sigh in rural Shades
No Midnight Shepherdess, at Masquerades:
Or, such ill-stated Maids, as pine in Grottoes,
And, never had th' Experience of Ridottoes;
Where, notwithstanding they their Market smother,

Some gain one Trinket; and fome, lose another.

These

These Novelties with Grief considerate Women see:

For, should Italian Modes prevail, pray what are We?

How oft do Men our tender Spirits vex, By telling us, We are a trifling Sex! Yet, --- I am told, Philosophers maintain, Nature makes not the smallest Thing, in vain: And, let demurest Prudes say, what they will, The Best of Women would be Women, still.

The Reader, I presume, will easily perceive the Reason of my mentioning the Distrest Mother, next to Phædra and Hippolitus, as being both transplanted from Euripidis; otherwise, according to the Chronology of the Stage, Mr. Addison's Cato should have preceded all Mr. Philips's Tragedies. I am also to acquaint the Publick, that I have been desired, in the Course of these Memoirs, to insert the principal Prologues, which have been written by eminent Hands, and spoken by Mrs. Oldsield; Digressions equally useful and entertaining.

Mrs. Oldfield became so universally acceptable to the Town, both in Comedy and Tragedy, that she was over-loaded with Parts; and, obliged to quit the less considerable ones, especially in some Plays, wherein, by her Appearance only, in speaking an Epilogue, she kept them alive a little while, but afterwards they

were wholly laid aside.

THE

THE PLAYS, of any Consequence, in which Mrs. Oldfield performed Original Capital Parts, I shall mention as they came upon the Stage; but, the small ones, she acted in Modern Plays, or Those in which she succeeded in Old ones, I shall recite in an Alphabetical List at the Close of these Memoirs.

An agreeable Incident having been communicated to me, I shall give it, just as it came

to hand.

Sir,

"THE late Mrs. Susanna Centlivre, who has obliged the Town with the Gamester, the Busy Body, and several other entertaining Comedies, was so charmed with seeing Mrs. Oldsield play the Part of Marcia in Cato, that she having, a little while before that Tragedy came on the Stage, borrowed of Mrs. Oldsield Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds, after reading it, returned the Book with the underwritten Verses, in a Blank Leaf thereof; and as the Compliment is genteel, and not sulfom, I hope it may not improperly be thought worthy of a Place in Ophelia's

Iam, SIR,

Whitehall, Nov. 18, 1730.

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" Memoirs.

Your Humble Servant, &c.

JOHN LUCAS,

Plurality

Plurality of Worlds! Such Things may be,
But I am best convinc'd by what I see:
Yet tho' Philosophers such Schemes pursue,
And fansy'd Worlds in every Planet view;
They can but guess at Orbs above the Skies,
And darkly paint the Lakes and Hills that rise.
Now Cupid, skill'd in Mysteries prosound,
Points where more Certainty of Worlds abound;
Bright Globes, that strike the Gazer with Surprize,
For they are Worlds of Love, and in Ophelia's Eyes.

Mrs. Oldfield having hitherto been particularly confidered but in two Characters in Comedy, viz. Lady Lurewell in the Trip to the Jubilee, and Lady Betty Modish in the Careless Husband, I shall next consider the farther Honour she has done Mr. Cibber, in some other of his Performances. It was not only her Voice and Person that charmed the Audience, but, as the Tatler justly remarks, * whatever Character She represented, "She was always well " drest: The Make of her Mind very much " contributed to the Ornament of her Body, "This made every thing look native about her, " and her Cloaths were so exactly fitted, that " they appeared as it were Part of her Person. "Her most elegant Deportment was owing to herManner and not to herHabit. HerBeauty

^{*} No. 212. Vol. IV.

"was full of Attraction, but more of Allure"ment. There was such a Composure in her
"Looks, and Propriety in her Dress, that you
would think it impossible she should change
the Garb you one Day see her in, for any
thing sobe coming, till you next Day see her in
another. There was no other Mystery in this,
but that however she was apparell'd, her self
was the same. For there is so immediate aRelation between our Thoughts and Gestures,
that a Woman must think well, to look well."
This Picture of Flavia, as drawn by Mr. Bickersfaff, is the vera Effigies of the charming Ophelia.

Mrs. Oldfield's other Original Parts in Mr. Cibber's Plays, were, ——Mrs. Conquest, in The Lady's Last Stake: Or, The Wise's Resentment: —Lucinda, in The Rival Fools: Or, Wit at several Weapons.—And Ximena, in The Heroick Daugher, the Heroine of that Tragedy; in which Character she spoke the following

Epilogue, viz.

Well SIRS,

I'm come to tell you, that my Fears are over, I've feen Papa, and have fecur'd my Lover: And, troth, I'm wholly on our Author's Side, For had, as Corneille made him, Gormaz dy'd, My Part had ended as it first began, And left me still unmarry'd and undone; Or, what were harder far than both—a Nun.

The French, for Form indeed, postpones the Wedding,

But gives her Hopes, within a Year, of Bedding. Time could not tie her Mariage-Knot with Honour;

The Father's Death still left the Guilt upon her. The Frenchman stops her in that forc'd Regard, The bolder Briton weds her in Reward:

He knew your Tafte would ne'er endure their Billing

Should be fo long deferr'd, when both were willing;

Your formal Dons of Spain an Age might wait, But English Appetites are sharper set.

'Tis true, this Difference we indeed discover, That tho' like Lions you begin the Lover;

To do you Right, your Fury foon is over.

Beside, the Scene, thus chang'd, this Moral bears, That Virtue never of Relief despairs.

But while true Love is still in Plays ill-fated,

No wonder you gay Sparks of Pleasure hate it. Bloodshed discourages what should delight ye,

And from a Wife what little Rubs will fright ye?

And Virtue, not confider'd in the Bride,

How foon you yawn, and curfe the Knot you've ty'd?

How oft the Nymph, whose pitying Eyes give Ouarter,

Finds, in her Captive, she has caught a Tartar? While to herSpouse, who once so high did rate her, She kindly Gives Ten thousand Pounds to hate her.

So,

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So, on the other Side, some sighing Swain,
That languishes in Love whole Years in vain,
Impatient for the Feast, resolves he'll have her,
And, in his Anger, vows he'll eat for ever;
He thinks of nothing but the Honey-Moon,
But little thought he could have din'd so soon.
Is not this true? Speak Dearies of the Pit,
Don't you find too, how horribly you're bit?
For the Instruction therefore of the Free,
Our Author turns his just Catastrophe:
Before you wed, letLove be understood,
Refine your Thoughts, and chace it from the
Blood;
Nor can you then of lasting Love descript.

Nor can you then of lasting Joys despair:
For when that Circle holds the British Fair,
Your Hearts may find Heroic Daughters there.

Sir Richard Steele had the Honour of Mrs. Oldfield's performing Original Parts in all his Plays, viz. I. Lady Charlot, in the Funeral. II. The Niece, in the Tender Husband. III: Victoria, in the Lying Lover. IV. Indiana, in the Conscious Lovers.

To divert an Audience, by an innocent Performance, was the chief Defign of the last Comedy, who are thus addressed in the Close of the *Prologue*.

Ye Modest, Wise, and Good, ye Fair, ye Brave, To-Night the Champion of your Virtues save; Redeem from long Contempt the Comick Name, And judge politely for your Country's Fame.

THERE happened a very remarkable Incident in the Representation of the Conscious Lovers, which Sir Richard takes particular Notice of in his Preface, and I shall give it in his own Words, viz.

" This Comedy was in every Part excellent-" ly performed; and there needs no other Ap-" plause of the Actors, but that they excelled " according to the Dignity and Difficulty of the Character they represented: - The Tears " which were shed, on this Occasion, slow-" ed from Reason and good Sense, and Men " ought not to be laughed at for weeping, till " we are come to a more clear Notion of what " is to be imputed to the Hardness of the Head " and the Softness of the Heart; and I think it " was very politely faid of Mr. Wilks, to one " who told him there was a * General weeping " for Indiana + --- I'll warrant he'll fight " ne'er the worse for that. To be apt to give " way to the Impressions of Humanity, is the

^{*} The Honourable Brigadier General Charles Churchill. † Mrs. Oldfield's Perts.

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"Excellence of a right Disposition, and the natural Working of a well-turned Spirit. —

"The following Song was defigned for the

" Entertainment of *Indiana*, but omitted for

" want of a Performer: It expresses the Dis-

"trefs of a Love-sick Maid, and may be a

" fit Entertainment for some small Criticks to

" examine whether the Passion is just, or the

" Distress Male or Female.

I.

From Place to Place forlorn I go,
With downcast Eyes a filent Shade;
Forbidden to declare my Woe,
To speak, till spoken to, asraid.

II.

My inward Pangs, my fecret Grief,
My foft confenting Looks betray;
He loves, but gives me no Relief:
Why fpeaks not he who may?

Among the many Apologies for the Stage, Mrs. Oldelfid always preferred that humorous one given by Mr. Farqubar, in his Discourse upon Comedy, viz.

"POETRY alone, and chiefly the Drama, it lies open to the Insults of all Pretenders;

" she was one of Nature's eldest Offsprings,

"whence by her Birthright, and plain Simpli-E "city,

" city, she pleads a genuine Likeness to her " Mother. Born in the Innocence of Time, " fhe provided not against the Assaults of suc-" ceeding Ages; and, depending altogether on "the generous End of her Invention, neg-" lected those secret Supports and serpentine "Devices used by other Arts, that wind themselves into Practice for more subtile and " politick Designs: Naked she came into the World, and it is to be feared, like its Profes-

" fors, will go Naked out."

I have often heard Mrs. Oldfield mention the many agreeable Hours she had spent in Mr. Fargubar's Company. The Original Parts she had in his Plays, were only Two; Silvia in the Recruting Officer, and Mrs. Sullen in the Stratagem: Mott of his Comedies being written before Mrs. Oldfield's coming on the Stage; and in the Old Parts, as already observed, she fucceeded Mrs. Verbruggen, whose Maiden Name was Percival, and afterwards Mountfort.

Of this Gentlewoman, I am naturally led into the Relation of one melancholy Scene of her Life, in which I believe no Parallel can be found either in Ancient or Modern History. Her Father Mr. Percival had the Misfortune to be drawn into the Affaffination Plot against King William; for this he lay under Sentence of Death, which he received on the same Night that Lord Mibun killed her Husband Mr.

Mount-

Mountfort. Under this, almost insuperable, Affliction, she was introduced to the good Queen Mary, who being, as she was pleased to say, struck to the Heart upon receiving Mrs. Mountfort's Petition, immediately granted all that was in her Power, a Remission of her Father's Execution for that of Transportation. But Fate had so ordered it, that poor Mrs. Mountfort was to lose both Father and Husband. For as Mr. Percival was going abroad, hewas so weakened by his Imprisonment, that he was taken sick on the Road, and died at Portsmouth.

THE Fatality which happens to the Shedders of Blood, I have alway remarked as a certain Effect of the Divine Vengance; and therefore all Gentlemen who are apt to draw their Swords upon the most trivial Occasions, would do well to consider two or three Accidents I shall here

lay before them.

1. That they would please to remember Lord Mobun's Catastrophe; who, as Mr. Mountfort fell by his Hands, he fell in the Duel between him and Duke Hamilton, himself sending the

Challenge.

2. At a Representation of the Scornful Lady some Years ago, for the Benefit of Mrs. Oldfield, many Persons of Distinction were behind the Scenes. Among others Beau Fielding came, and being always mighty ambitious of shewing his fine Make and Shape, as himself E 2 used

used vainly to talk, he very closely pressed forward upon some Gentlemen, but in particular upon one Mr. Fulwood, a Barrister of Gray's-Inn, an Acquaintance of Mrs. Oldfield. Mr. Fulwood being a Gentleman of quick Resentment, told Fielding he used him rudely; upon which, he laid his Hand upon his Sword, but Mr. Fulwood instantly drew and gave Fielding a Wound of twelve Inches deep in the Belly. This putting the Audience into the greatest Consternation, Mr. Fulwood was with much Intreaty perfuaded to leave the Place. At length, out of Respect to Mrs: Oldfield he did so, and went to the Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where the same Evening the Libertine was acted. Mr. Fulwood went into the Pit, and in a very few Minutes cast his Eye upon one Captain Cusack, to whom he had an old Grudge, and there demanded Satisfaction of him. Captain Cufack without the least Hesitation obeyed the Summons. They went into the Field, and in less than half an Hour, Word was brought into the House, that Mr. Fulwood was killed on the Spot, and Captain Cufack had made his Esape.

3. The last Instance I shall produce is in the Case of the late Lord Chief Justice Pine, of Ireland, who, when he was a Student of Lincoln's-Inn, in those Walks, killed the eldest Son of one of the finest Gentleman in England, I

beg to be excused from naming, him because he was my near Relation. However, the Weight of Blood hung so heavy upon Mr. Pine, that he declared, he could not live in England, and went over to Ireland, in which Kingdom indeed he made his Fortune; but an over-ruling Power dampt all his Joys, even to the Day of his Death, because the Price of Blood was repaid in his own Family, his eldest Son being killed in a Duel in Ireland.

As these accidental Digressions will not be without their Use, I hope they will not be judged in this Place impertinent, our Theatres being too often the Scene of Actions of this Kind.

But let us now again resume the pleasing Entertainment given by Mrs. Oldfield. To Mr. Rowe's excellent Tragedy of Jane Shore, she spoke the following Epilogue, and how she charmed throughout the whole Play, every Spectator must remember!

EPILOGUE to Jane Shore.

E modest Matrons all, ye virtuous Wives, Who lead with horrid Husbands decent Lives; You, who for all you are in fuch a Taking, To fee your Spoufes Drinking, Gaming, Raking, Yet make a Conscience still of Cuckold-making E 3 What

Must we needs fall to Damning and to Railing? What can we fay your Pardon to obtain; This Matter here was prov'd against poor Jane: She never once deny'd it, but in short. Whimper'd--and--cry'd--fweet Sir, I'm forry for't. 'Twas well he met a kind, good-natur'd Soul; We are not all fo eafy to controul. I fancy one might find in this good Town Some wou'd ha' told the Gentleman his own; Have answer'd smart—to what do you pretend, Blockhead -as if I mustn't see a Friend: Tell me of Hackney-Coaches-Faunts to th'City-Where shou'd I buy my China?-Faith, I'll fit ye-Our Wife was of a milder, meeker Spirit; You! — Lords and Masters!—was not that some Merit?

Don't you allow it to be virtuous Bearing,
When we submit thus to your Domineering?
Well, Peace be with her, she did wrong most surely,
But so do many more that look demurely.
Nor shou'd our mourning Madam weep alone,
There are more Ways of Wickedness than one.
If the reforming Stage shou'd fall to shaming,
Ill-nature, Pride, Hypocrify, and Gaming;
The Poets frequently might move Compassion,
And with She Tragedies o'er-run the Nation.
Then judge the fair Offender with good Nature,
And let your Fellow-feeling curb your Satire.
What if our Neighbours have some little Failing,
For

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For her Excuse too, be it understood,
That if the Woman was not quite so good,
Her Lover was a King, she Flesh and Blood.
And since she'as dearly paid the sinful Score,
Be kind at last, and pity poor Jane Shore.

Some Particulars having been communicated to me, relating to Mrs. Oldfield's coming upon the Stage, by Mr. Taylor, formerly a Servant to Mr. Rich, I could wish they had been sooner transmitted; but as the Intentions of the Wrirer must be acknowledged an Act of Friendship, I hope the Contents of his Letter will be agreeable to the Public, for whose Use it is inserted.

To Mr. Curll, &c.

SIR,

"In your Memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield it may not be amiss to insert the following Facts, the Truth of which you may depend. Her Father, Captain Oldfield, not only run out all the Military, but likewise the Paternal Bounds of his Fortune, having a pretty Estate in Houses in Pall-Mall. It was wholly owing to Captain Farqubar, that ever Mrs. Oldfield became an Actress, from the following Incident. Din-E 4

ing one Day at her Aunt's, who kept the Mitred Tavern in St. James's-Market, he hear Miss Nanny reading a Play behind the " Bar with fo proper an Emphasis, and such agreeable Turns suitable to each Character, that he fwore the Girl was cut out for the Stage; to which the had before always expreffed an Inclination, being very defirous to try her Fortune that Way. Her Mother, the next Time she saw Captain Vanbrugh, who had a great Respect for the Family. told him what was Captain Fargubar's Advice; upon which he defired to know whether, in the Plays she read, her Fancy was most pleased with Tragedy or Comedy. Miss being called in, said, Comedy; she having at that Time gone through all Beaumont and Fletcher's Comedies; and the Play she " was reading when Captain Farguhar dined there, was, The Scornful Lady. Captain " Vanbrugh shortly after recommended her to " Mr. Christopher Rich, who took her into the " House, at the Allowance but of Fifteen Shil-" lings per Week. However, her agreeable " Figure, and the Sweetness of her Voice, soon " gave her the Preference, in the Opinion of " the whole Town, to all our young Actreffes; "and his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, " being pleased to speak to Mr. Rich in her Favour,

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" Favour, he instantly raised her Allowance

" to Twenty Shillings per Week. Her Fame

" and Salary, at length, rose to her just Merit:

Nov. 25, 1730.

Your Humble Servant,

CHARLEST AYLOR.

Having already mention'd Miss Campion's good Fortune, in being honoured with the Friendship of the Duke of Devonshire, I am here to observe, that a very short Time put a

Period to her Happiness.

Paying some Visits, last Summer, to my Friends in Buckinghamshire, (as the Monuments of the Dead never escape my Notice, in Latimer's Church in that County, I sound Miss Campion was buried. She was taken off in her Bloom, by a Hectic-Fever, under which she languished four Months, being but Nineteen Years of Age. Her Endowments, both of Mind and Body, are very elegantly delineated in the following Inscription, upon a very neat Marble Tablature, erected to her Memory in the Church above mentioned, by his Grace William Duke of Devonshire.

Requiescit Hic

Pars mortalis Mariæ Annæ Campion.
Obiit 19 Maij, Anno M.DCC.VI. Ætat. 19.

Quod superest ex altera parte quære.

Formam

Formam Egregiam et miris illecebras ornatam. Virtutes Animi superarunt.

> Plebeium genus (sed honestum) Nobilitate morum decoravit, Supra ætatem Sagax,

Supra Sortem (præsertim egenis) benigna. InterScenicos Ludos (in quibus aliquandiu versata est)

Verecunda et intemerata:

Post quatuor mensium languorem
(a Febri Hectica correptum)
Intempestivam mortem
Forti pectore et Christiana Pietate subivit,

Forti pectore et Christiana Pietate subivit,

Humanitate præditis

(Si avid mentem mortalia tangunt)

(Si quid mentem mortalia tangunt)

Flebilis ;

Amicis heu flebilior!
Dilectiffimis Reliquiis Sacrum,
Lapidem hunc poni curavit
* G. D. D.

The foregoing Inscription has been thus attempted in English, viz.

MARY ANNE CAMPION,
Died on the 19th Day of May, 1706,
in the 19th Year of her Age.

🤏 i. e. Galielmus Devoniæ Dux.

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Resting in Peace, her Mortal Part here lies; But, her Immortal Soul assumes the Skies. Her lovely Form with ev'ry Grace conjoin'd, Illustrated the Virtues of her Mind. Tho' meanly Born, her Morals were fincere. And fuch, as the most Noble Blood might wear. Her Wisdom far above her Years did show: Above her Fortune did her Bounty flow. Some Years the Stage her sprightly Action grac'd. Most others, in her Conduct, she surpass'd. Four Months a ling'ring Fever's wasting Pains Her Breast with Christian Fortitude sustains. Her immature Decease soft Hearts bewail. Relentless Grief her loving Friends affail. Sacred to her most dear Remains, be't known, His Grace of Devon confecrates this Stone.

The Gentleman who favoured me with the Translation of Miss Campion's Inscription, assures me, that in the Blank Leaf of her Common Prayer-Book, given her by the Duke of Devonshire, were written the following Twelve remarkable Verses, from Mr. Dryden's Conquest of Granada; which it seems his Grace recommended to her as a Plan of Natural Religion, and of his own Belief in such Matters, viz.

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By Reason Man a Godhead may discern;
But how he should be worshipp'd cannot learn.
O Heav'n how dark a Riddle's thy Decree,
Which bounds our Wills, yet seems to leave 'em
free?

Since thy Fore-knowledge cannot be in vain,
Our Choice must be what thou didst first ordain.
Thus like a Captive in an Isle confin'd,
Man walks at large, a Prisoner of the Mind;
Wills all his Crimes, while Heav'n th' Indictment
draws,

And pleading Guilty, justifies the Laws.

None knows what Fate is for himself design'd,

The Thought of Human Chance should make us kind.

His Grace of Devonshire did not long survive Miss Campion, dying in about a Year after her. This Amour, and the Duke's Political Character, drew upon Dr. White Kennet, late Bishop of Peterborough, some very severe Reslections, on Account of the Sermon he preached at his Funeral in the Church of Allhallows in Derby, Sept. 5. 1707. I shall not load these Papers with a Recital of what has been said Pro and Con, by Pamphleteers, but content myself, and I hope the Reader, in giving a short State of the Case, as it is very handsomely drawn up, with regard to the Memories

mories both of the Spiritual and Temporal Peer, by the Writer of Bishop Kennet's Life. * " A growing Set of People, were disposed to dislike every thing he wrote or did: For the Times were now come, when Parties judged of Actions and Writings, not by the Merit of the Performances, but by the Affection or Prejudice they bore to the Name of the Authors of them. He was now stampt for a Whig-Writer; which was as bad as the being a Republican, and a Presbyterian; and that was worfe, than the being a Papist. Many of our best Prelates and Divines have suffered under the same Prejudices of Malice and Ignorance. When their Political Writings have offended, then the Party run down all their other Performances whatfoever. When once angry, they catch at new Causes, and fresher Pretences of being more angry; like Children and other People of no Command upon themselves, they are scratching of a new Wound, because of an Itching in the old Sore."

It was under this Disadvantage that Doctor Kennet was called to preach a Funeral Sermon for the Duke of Devonshire, from which he excused himself, as a Stranger to that noble Family, and till then utterly unknown to them. But it appeared that a Reverend Prelate had recommended him to that Duty, and had undertaken

^{*} See Bishop Kennet's Life, Printed in Octavo, 1730. pag. 35. & seq.

dertaken to give him fuch Instructions, as might enable him to speak with Truth and proper Observations of that Great Man. Upon this Encouragement, he complied with the importunate Request, and upon a short Warning, amidst the Necessity of asking many Questions. and making many Vifits, he drew up a ferious Sermon, and attended the very solemn Funeral to Derby, delivering the Sermon before a very full Audience of the neighbouring Gentry, who could best judge of the Character given of that noble Peer; and in the same Evening, one of them at the Table, in the Name of the Rest, thanked the Preacher, and told him that they, in that County, had been Witnesses of the Truth of the most material Things he had so well spoken of the late Duke: And it was by their Report, and the concurrent Teftimony of that Part of the Family that attended those Obsequies, that his late Grace the Duke of Devonshire, a Peer of great Prudence and Probity, generously approved of that last Office and defired the Doctor to publish the Sermon; to which he submitted with the less Fear of Offence, because all he said relating to his Life was either suggested or allowed by the then Bishop of Sarum, who was intimately acquainted with his Grace's Conduct; and all that he observed concerning his Sickness and Death, was communicated to him by the Eve-Witness and

and faithful Judge of them, the then Lord Bishop of Ely. Upon their Authority, and Approbation, the Doctor published his Sermon, and confirmed the main Subject of it, by catting in fome Historical Collections relating to the Defcent and Progress of that Noble Family: to which he made a modest Dedication to the late Duke; which he (who would have despifed Flattery, and abhorred Falshood) was so well pleased with, that he had a Respect and Favour for the Doctor, and shewed it in a very kind Manner, by recommending him to the Queen for the Deanery of Peterborough, foon after vacant by the Death of Dr. Freeman which we may suppose was the more easily obtained of her Majesty, as being her Chaplain in Ordinary, by the Recommendation of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Godolphin. This Preferment, tho' not so much to be envied, raised the fiercer Spite and Malice of the Party against him: Libels and peevish Sermons pointed at him. They got young Men to tune the Oxford Pulpit, and let out their University Press to the Printing, or Reprinting a forry Libel * of poor John Dunton's, against the deccased Duke and his Funeral Preacher. Some faid that he had covered all the Vices of that great Man, which was so far from being true, that he plainly intimated them. ———" That this was the true Bottom of all the Clamour against Dean

^{*} The Hazard of a Death-Bed Repentance.

Kennet, both then and afterwards, is evident from the many violent Pamphlets and Libels published against him." And, it is meerly to shew the Inveteracy of Prejudice on all Occasions, and of Party Malice in some, that the Reader has been troubled with this Digression; but, with candid Minds it will have its due Weight and Use. For as to the Dean's palliating all the Duke's Vices, thereby infinuating, that he was privy to his Grace's Amour with Miss Campion, and also that he was the Author of her Monumental Inscription; "These Ca-" lumnies he was so little concerned in, that " he has often faid, he had never before heard " of them." The Intrigue he was wholly a Stranger to, and as to the Infcription, it is well known to be the Performance of his Grace's own elegant Pen.

We have been lately told, by a noted State-Writer, that," Persons who move in a Supe-" rior Orb, will not be mewed up, nor be " barred those Pleasures, which every Inferior

" Person thinks he has a Right to pursue."*

Mrs. Manley tells us, in her Life, that the Dutchess of Cleveland's Favourite, and the only Man she loved, was Mr. Goodman the Player; tho' she had the Power of Captivating Princes. And tho' as Sir Samuel Garth fings, + the Stage is a Spot,

+ See Dispensary, a Poem.

^{*} See Observations on the Writings of the Craftsman.

Life of Mrs. OLDFIELD. 65 Where Purple Emperors in Buskins tread, And rule imaginary Worlds for Bread.

Yet, many are the Instances of real Monarchs, and Persons of the first Distinction, who have felt the Power of Beauty from the Stage, and fallen willing Victims to a Theatrical Venus.

The Admirers of Mrs. Oldfield may justly be said to be innumerable, as her Performance on the Stage was allowed to be inimitable. But to point out the Persons who shared the Esteem of her private Friendship, is not the Intent of these Papers, as I have publickly declared. The Gentleman who has lived with her since the Death of Mr. Maynwaring made it his sole Business and Delight to place her in the same Rank of Reputation (to which her own natural Deportment greatly contributed,) with Persons of the best Condition; and the Mention she has made of him, in her Will, sufficiently confirms her just Value for him.

Among the other Dramatical Memoirs, herein recited, Mr. Wycherley having been mentioned on Account of his most excellent Writings; I think my self, in Justice to his Memory (as well as to the Gentleman * who married his Widow) to set the Affair of his Marrying, just at the Eve of his Death, (as Major Pack well expresses it) in a true Light.

It must be acknowledged that poor Mr. Wycherley was incapable, as he told the Lady,

^{*} Capt. Shrimton.

of rendering her due Benevolence; but he was very unwilling to be rendered incapable of paying his Debts (through his Nephew's ungenerous Treatment of him) when he knew what was in his Power; fo that it must embalm his Memory, with the greatest Honour, when it is known, that Justice was the only Motive of his changing his Condition.

We shall conclude this Article with some Circumstances of the last AEt of Mr. Wy-cherley's Life, as related by Mr. Pope. + " He had often told me, as I doubt not he did " all his Acquaintance, that he would marry " as foon as his Life was despaired of: Accord-" ingly, a few Days before his Death he under-" went the Ceremony; and joined together thoie "TwoSacraments, which wifeMen fay, should " be the Last we receive; for if you observe, " Matrimony is placed after Extream Unction " in our Catechifm, as a kind of Hint of the " Order of Time in which they ought to be taken. The old Man then lay down, fatisfied in the Conscience of having by this " one Act paid his just Debts, obliged a Woman who, he was told, had Merit, and shewn " an Heroic Resentment of the ill Usage of his next Heir. Some Hundred Pounds which " he had with the Lady, discharged those " Debts; a Jointure of 400 l. a Year mader Her " a Recompence; and his Nephew he left to

⁺ See A Letter to Mr. BLOUNT of Jan. 21, 1715-16.

[&]quot; comfor

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" comfort himself as well as he could, with the " miserable Remains of a Mortgaged Estate. " I saw our Friend twice after this was done, " less peevish in his Sickness than he used to be in his Health; neither much afraid of Dying, nor (which in him had been more likely) much askamed of Marrying. The Eve-" ning before he expired, he called his young " Wife to the Bed-fide, and earnestly intreated her not to deny him one Request, " the Last he should make. Upon her Assurance " of Consenting to it, he told her, My Dear, " it is only this, that you will never marry an " old Man again. I cannot help remarking, that " Sickness, which often destroys both Wit and " Wisdom, yet seldom has Power to remove "that Talent which we call Humour: Mr. " Wycherley shewed his even in this Last Com-" pliment; tho' I think his Request a little hard, " for why should be bar her from doubling her " Jointure on the same easy Terms?" But Mr. Pope should have observed, that the Lady doubled her Fortune much better, by marrying a Young Gentleman whose Commission was more than equivalent to her Jointure.

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A true Copy of Mr. Wycherley's Last Will and Testament.

N the Name of GOD, Amen. 1 William Wycherley, of the Parish of St. Paul Covent-Garden, in the County of Midlefex, Esq; being infirm of Body, but of good and perfect Memory, praised be GOD; do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, in Manner and Form following, viz. First and principally, I commend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty GOD, hoping, through the Merits and Mediation of my Bleffed Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, to inherit Eternal Life. My Body I commit to the Earth, to be decently buried, in Christian Burial; * at the Discretion of my Executor, herein after named, in certain Expectation of a Joyful Refurrection at the Last Day. And, in respect of my Worldly Estate, I dispose thereof as followeth; (that it to fay) Imprimis, I order and direct, that, All the Just and Lawful Debts which I shall owe at the Time of my Decease, shall, with the Charges of my Funeral, be in the first place duly paid and discharged. All the Rest and Residue of all and singular my Ettate, Ready Money, Plate, Jewels, Goods and Chattels whatfoever (my Debts, Funeral Expences, Probat of this my Will, and all other necessary Charges relating to the due Administration of my Estate, being first paid and dischargLife of Mrs. OLDFIELD. 69

ed) I give and bequeath unto my dear and well-beloved Wife ELIZABETH WYCHER-LEY; and of this my Last Will and Testament I do hereby make and appoint my loving Kinsman THOMAS SHRIMPTON, of the said Pasish of St. Paul Govent-Garden, Esq; sole Executor; hereby revoking and making void all former Wills by me made, and declaring this Testament to be my True and Last Will. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the One and Thirtieth Day of December, Anno Domini 1715; and in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE, &c.

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY.

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Declared by the Testator, William Wycherley, as, and for his Last Will and Testament, in the Presence of Us, who have attested the same as Witnesses thereto, in his Presence.

> Christopher Metcalfe. Amos Ferne. Rob. Hodson.

The Case of Mr. Wycherley's Executor, and the unjust litigious Usage he met with, is, I think, a sufficient Memento for all Persons whatever, who have any Effects to leave behind them, how prudently circumspect they ought to be in settling their Affairs before their Decease. Tho' notwithstanding all the Care F 2 and

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and Caution imaginable, where there is a Fellow, who wears a Corinthian Forehead, such a one as Capt. Shrimpton had to do with, a Man of Honour will find it very difficult to get out of his Clutches. Mr. Otway, in his Tragedy of Venice Preserved has described the Misery of a Man, whose Effects are in the Hands of the Law, with great Spirit. The Bitterness of being the Scorn and Laughter of base Minds, the Anguish of being insulted by Men hardened beyond the Sense of Shame or Pity, and the Injury of a Man's Fortune being wasted, under Pretence of Justice, are excellently aggravated in the following Speech of Pierre to Jassey.

I pass'd this very Moment by Tby Doors, And found them guarded by a Troop of Villains:

The Sons of public Rapine were destroy'd They told me, by the Sentence of the Law, They had Commission to seize all thy Fortune. Here, stood a Russian with a horrid Face, Lording it o'er a Pile of massy Plate, Tumbled into a Heap for Public Sale. There, was Another, making Villainous Jests At thy Undoing: He had ta'en Possession Of all thy antient most Domestic Ornaments: Rich Hangings, intermix'd and wrought with Gold:

The very Bed, which on thy Wedding-Night Received Thee to the Arms of Belvidera!

By

The Scene of all thy Joys, was violated By the coarse Hands of filthy Dungeon Villains And thrown amongst the common Lumber.

I shall put an End to this just Complaint, by acquainting the Reader, that the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield was pleased to make a De-

cree in favour of Capt. Shrimton.

We now come to the last Original Part of Mrs. Oldfield. James Thomson, an ingenious Scots Gentleman (Author of The Seasons) in the Preface to his Tragedy of Sophonisba, thus delivers himself: " I cannot conclude " without owning my Obligations to those " concerned in the Representation. They have "indeed done me more than Justice. What-" ever was defigned as amiable and engaging " in Massinissa, shines out in Mr. Wilks's Ac-"tion. Mrs. Olfideld, in the Character of So-" phonisba, has excelled what, even in the Fond-" ness of an Author, I could either wish or im-" agine. The Grace, Dignity, and happy " Variety of her Action, have been universally " applauded, and are truly admirable."

Sophonisha was the last Original Character in which She appeared on the Stage: But, the last Time of her Performance was on Tuesday the 28th Day of April, 1730, when Sir John Vanbrugh's excellent Comedy, The Provok'd Wife, was acted for the Benefit of Mr. Charke, wherein she acted the Part of Lady Brute.

I have been affured by some of Mrs. Oldfield's most intimate Female-Friends, that she had for some Years languished under a very delcining State of Health, tho' not from any Cause which Malice may suggest. The natural Chearfulne's of her Temper made her ward off every Attack with the greatest Alacrity. Yet, many times, when she has been playing a Part, and received the universal Applause of an Audience, the Tears have sallen from her Cheeks with the Anguish of Pain she felt; such was her Willingness to oblige in her Profession.

Upon the very Approach of her last Illness, she most earnestly requested her Physicians not to flatter her, but to give her their Opinions freely, what they thought of her Case. And when they told her, they feared the Fatality of it, she replied, without the least Shock, or Emotion, She acquiesced in the Lot Providence had assigned her; and hoped she should bear her

Afflictions patiently.

Having this previous Notice of her Change, the fet her House in Order, and made such an equitable Distribution of her Estate, as is in eve-

ry Respect highly commendable.

Her most intimate and dear Friend, Mrs. Saunders, attended her almost from the Beginning to the End of her melancholy Six Months Languishment. This Gentlewoman was brought upon the Stage through the Recommendation of Mrs. Oldsield, and in a most agreeable Manner entertained the Town for some

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fome Years, being esteemed, in her Stile of Playing, one of the most eminent Actresses. The Violence of an Asthmatical Indisposition obliged her to leave the Stage. She retired to Watford in Hertfordshire, about sisteen Miles from London, where she now lives, and from whence, upon my writing to her, she has been pleased to favour me with the following Letter, viz.

To Mr. CURLL,

Watford, Dec. 29, 1730.

SIR,

Received yours concerning Mrs. Oldfield, whose Memory, I hope, will never be forgotten by any that had the Pleasure of being known to her.

The Account I can give of her Behaviour, during the Time of her Sickness, is but short,

tho' strictly true.

Her Funeral I never heard her once mention; but Christian Fortitude she had sufficient; for the she had no Priest, she did the Office

of one to the Laft.

When her Dissolution drew nigh, and the Lamp of Life waxed dim, she then expressed her self in broken Words and pious Meditations, in the most moving and strongest Manner you can imagine.

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It may be justly said she prayed without ceasing. She was all Goodness: The best of Daughters, the best of Mothers, and the best of Friends. Oh! that I had Words to sound forth her Praise; but that, Sir, is a Task you have taken in hand, and I do not doubt your doing Justice to her Memory.

As to my own Time on the Stage, to the best of my Remembrance, I came into the House in the Year 1702; and my ill State of

Health obliged me to quit it in 1720.

A Copy of Mrs. Oldfield's Picture is at your Service, and I shall gladly accept of that excellent Copy you are about to draw of her; it will give vast Pleasure to,

S I R, Your very bumble Servant,

M. SAUNDERS.

Mrs. Oldfield was at length released from her Earthly Bonds, expiring very early on Friday

Morning, October 23. 1730.

As the Nicety of Dress was her Delight when living, she was as nicely dressed after her Decease; being by Mrs. Saunders's Direction thus laid in her Cossin. She had on a very fine Brussels Lace Head; a Holland Shift with a Tucker, and double Russels of the same Lace; a Pair of New Kid-Gloves, and her Body wrapped up in a Winding Sheet.

On

Life of Mrs. OLDFIELD. 75 On her Coffin, was this Inscription:

ANNE OLDFIELD, Ætatis 47.

On Tuesday the 27th of October, the Corps was carried from her House, in Grosvenor-Street, to the Jerusalem-Chamber Westminster, where it lay in State, and about Eleven o' Clock was conveyed to the Abbey: The Pall being supported by the Lord Delawar, Lord Harvey, the Right Honourable George Bubb Doddington, Charles Hedges, Esq; Walter Carey, Esq; and Capt Elliot:

Her eldest Son, Arthur Maynwaring, Esq; was Chief Mourner. The Funeral Service was performed by the Reverend Dr. Barker,

Senior Prebendary, then Resident.

Here I think my felf obliged to expose the Insolence of that Weekly Libeller, the Grub-

street Journalist.

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to die, that a Testimony as ample, and sincere, of his Christian Virtues, may be produced, as Mrs. Saunders has given of Mrs. Oldsield's; and as for her Moral Virtues, her Last Will and Testament is a Demonstration of her Justice.

Some Folks, it feems, much more fcrupulous than confcientious, would have laid hold on an obsolete Popish Canon; which ordains, that no Stage Players should be buried in Churches. But I have been assured by Dr. Barker himself that he buried Mrs. Oldsield very willingly, and with the greatest Satisfaction.

The Place of her Interment is towards the West End of the South Isle, (near the Monument of Secretary Craggs and Mr. Congreve) hard by the Consistory, or Spiritual-Court.

Taking Occasion, from these Three eminent Persons having never been married, a certain Gentleman, well known at Westminster, was very innocently witty; and threw down these Verses, written with a Pencil, upon Mrs. Oldfield's Grave, after the Ceremony was over, viz.

If Penance in the Bishop's Court, be fear'd, Congreve, and Craggs, and Oldfield will be scar'd To find that at the Resurrection Day, They've All so near the Consistory lay.

The following Epitaph is supposed to come from the same Hand.

Life of Mrs. OLDFIELD

Hic Jacet (cito jacet bic) Oldfield, The Brightest Actress Britain e'er did yield. In Parts diverting her chief Talent lay, Wherein a Thousand Charms she did display. Would every one in this degen'rate Age, Whilst Acting here a Part on Life's Short Stage. Like her exert, pursuing Nature's Laws, They'd meet at their last Exit like Applause.

As to the Variety of Mrs. Oldfield's Amours, " fuch infamous Reports arife, from her be-" ing more lovely than the rest of ber Sex, " fhe was envied by fuch malicious Wretches; " but all who knew her will confirm this "Truth, that, she was never guilty of any

" base or ungenerous Action."

SUCH is the Character I have had communicated to me by a Gentlwoman whose Veracity is unquestionable; and whom, I am not ashamed to own, I have with great Satisfaction confulted upon the present Occasion. She thus farther proceeds.

" Mrs. Oldfield, like a prudent and just Pa-" rent, has equitably divided her Estate be-" tween her Two Sons, and only Children, " Maynwaring and Churchill; for was I brought " on my Oath, I would swear she had no " other; and, as to Love Affairs, I do affure " you, I know of none, but with the Fa-" theis of the Gentlemen here mentioned. As

to the Cause of her Death, it cannot fall " within the Bounds of Censure; for the Sur-

geons

"geons when she was opened, made no other Report, than what had been reported by the Physicians; and it was a Ma- lady known by every body to be incident to our Sex, although we were Vestals. These are all the Particulars I can relate either of Mrs. Oldfield's Publick or Private Behaviour. I have thrown in my Mite toward her Vindication, tho' the Occasion for it gives me a great deal of Uneasiness; but they who cannot serve a Friend without a View of Interest, ought to be dispised."

A True Copy of the Last Will and Testament of Arthur Maynwar-ING, Esq;

E Regio Curiæ Prerogat. Cantuar. Extract.

N the Name of God, Amen. I Arthur Maynwaring, of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, being of perfect Mind and sound Memory (praised be God) do make and declare this my last Will and Testament in Manner following; (that is to say)

First, I recommend my Soul into the Hands of God, and my Body I commit to the Earth, to be decently buried according to the Discretion of my Executrix herein after-mentioned. And as touching the Distribution of my Temporal

Life of Mrs.OLDFIELD. 79 poral Estate, I do will and dispose of the same

as followeth:

Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto my Sister Grisel Maynwaring, One Thousand Pounds of Lawful Money of Great-Britain, to be paid, by my Executrix, within Six Months after my Decease. And all the Rest, Residue, and Remainder of my Estate, both Real and Perfonal, that I shall be possessed of, or any ways entituled unto, at the Time of my Decease, I do give, devise and bequeath the same unto Mrs. Anne Oldfield, now living in New Southampton-street, in the Parish of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, and to her Son commonly called Arthur Maynwaring, otherwise called Arthur Oldfield, to be equalled divided between them the faid Anne and Arthur. But, in case the said Arthur shall depart this Life before he attains the Age of Twenty One Years, then I do bequeath the Moiety or Share of him the faid Arthur, to her the faid Anne Oldfield. And I do hereby nominate and appoint her. the faid Anne Oldfield, to be Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former and other Wills by me at any Time heretofore made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto fet my Hand and Seal, the Twenty Seventh Day of September, in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, &c. and in the Year of our Lord 1712.

A. Maynwaring. Signed.

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Signed, Sealed, Delivered, Declared, and Published by the said A. M. in the Presence of us who have subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereto in his Presence.

Owen Swinney, Wm. Buckeridge, Tho. Wood.

PRobatum Londini, &c. coram Ven. Viro Henrico Penrice, Legum Dost. Surr. Præbonorandi viri Dom. Caroli Hedges, Militis Legum, etiam Dor. Curiæ Præregat. Cantuar. Mag. Custodis sive Commissarii ultime constituti decimo tertio die mensis Decembris, Anno Dom. 1712. Juramento Annæ Oldsield Executricis in dieto Testamento nominat. cui commissa suit Administratio omnium & singul. bonor. jur. & cred. Dieti defuncti de bene, &c. Jurat lata prius sententia desinitiva pro valore & validitate dieti Testi preut ex aetis Curiæ liquet.

Linthwaite Farrent, Registrar.

Deputat. Assumpt.

A True Copy of the Last Will and Testament of Mrs. Oldfield

E Registro Curiæ Prærog. Cant. Extract.

IN the Name of God, Amen: I Anne Oldfield, of the Parish of St. George Hanover-Square, in the County of Middlesex, being of sound and disposing Mind and Memory, do make and ordain my last Will and Testament as follows.

First, I hereby ratify and confirm the Difposition I have made by Deed, by me duly executed, of the House in which I now inhabit and dwell in Grosvenor-Street, in the Parish of St. George Hanover-Square, in the County of Middlesex, for the Benefit of my Son Charles Churchill. But, in case my said Son Charles Churchill shall depart this Life under the Age of One and Twenty Years, without having any Issue living at his Death, then and in such case I give and devise the said House, for all the Refidue and Remainder of my Term therein, as shall be then remaining and unexpired, unto my Son Arthur Maynwaring, in case he be then living. But if the said Arthur Maynwaring be then dead, then to the Honourable Brigadier General Charles Churchill.

Item, I hereby will and direct my Executors berein after named, to turn and convert all my

Estate and Effects that I shall leave behind me at my Death (except my faid House in Grofvenor-Street, and some small Trifles that I may direct to be given away; and except what is already placed out in the Funds, or on other Publick Securities) into ready Money, with all convenient Speed. And that the Money arifing from such the Sale of my said Estate, be placed out at Interest, on Government and other good Security, at the Discretion of my said Executors, whom I hereby direct to pay all my just Debts in the first Place; and after my Debts are paid, and the Expences of my Funeral defrayed, I hereby give and bequeath the following Legacies, to which I subject my whole Estate, and which I direct my Executors to pay accordingly, (that is to fay) I will and direct my Executors to pay the Interest, or Produce, of Five Thousand Pounds to my Son Arthur Maynwaring, by half Yearly Payments, the first Payment to commence from the Day of my Death, until he thall attain the Age of thirty Years, if he shall fo long live. And upon his attaining that Age, I direct that the Sum of Five Thoufand Pounds be paid out of my Estate to the faid Arthur Maynwaring, to be at his own Dif-posal. But in case he shall die before he attains that Age, then I give and bequeath the faid Sum of Five Thousand Pounds to my Son Charles Churchill, if he be living at fuch the

Death

Life of Mrs. OLFIDELD. 83

Death of the said Arthur Maynwaring. But if my said Son Charles Churchill be then likewise dead, then, and in such Case, I give and bequeath the said Sum of Five Thousand Pounds to the Honourable Brigadier-General Charles Churchill, his Executors and Administrators.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Mother, Mrs. Anne Oldfield, the Sum of Ten Guineas in Money, to be paid to her immediately after my Decease. And I also give and bequeath to my said Mother, Mrs. Anne Oldfield, the Sum of Sixty Pounds per Annum, for her Life, to be paid her by my Executors Quarterly, at sour equal Payments in the Year; the first Payment to be made on the Quarter-Day

next following the Day of my Death.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Aunt Jane Gourlaw, Ten Guineas in Money, to be paid her immediately after my Decease. And in Case my said Aunt Jane Gourlaw shall survive my said Mother Anne Oldsield, then, and in such Case, but not otherwise, I give and bequeath unto my said Aunt Jane Gourlaw, the yearly Sum or Annuity of Thirty Pounds per Annum, for her Life; the said yearly Sum, or Annuity, to be paid to her Quarterly, by Four even Payments in the Year; the first Payment thereof to begin and commence from the Quarter-Day that shall next happen from the Death of my said Mother.

Item, I give and bequeath unto Mrs. Margaret Saunders, the Yearly Sum or Annuity of

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Ten Pounds per Anuum, to be paid her during her Life, by four Quarterly Payments; the first Payment thereof to be made on the Quarter-Day next following the Day of my Death.

Item, My Will is, that what shall remain of the clear Yearly Produce of my Estate, after Payment of my faid Debts and Legacies. shall from Time to Time be put out at Interest by my Executors, and added to the Bulk of my Estate by way of Increase thereof. And immediately upon, and from, and after, the Deaths of the said Anne Oldfield, my Mother, the faid Jane Gourlaw, my Aunt, and the faid Margaret Saunders, and the Death of the Survivor of them; I Will and Direct that my whole Estate, not herein before by me disposed of, and that shall then remain, be divided into three equal Parts or Shares thereof, to go and be paid to my faid Son Arthur Maynwaring, and the remaining third Part or Share thereof to my faid Son Charles Churchill; but in case my Son Arthur Maynwaring and Charles Churchill, both, or either of them, should be then dead, then the Share or Shares of him or them that is, or are, fo dead, to go and be paid to the faid Brigadier General Charles Churchill, his Executors and Administrators. And I do hereby nominate and appoint the Honourable John Harvey, Esq; commonly called Lord Harvey, John Hedges of Finchley, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; and the Honourable Brigadier General Charles Churchill, and the Sur-

vivors

Life of Mrs. OLDFIELD. 85

vivors and Survivor of them, to be Executors of this my last Will. And I do hereby revoke all former and other Wills by me at any Time heretofore made; and do hereby publish and declare this to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the twenty seventh Day of June, in the fourth Year of King George the Second, Anno Dom. 1730.

Anne Oldfield.

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Declared by the said Testatrix, as and for the last Will and Testament of the said Testatrix Anne Old-sield, in our Presence, who have subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereto, in the Presence of the said Testatrix.

Wm. Elliot, Amy Cooke, Francis Hardcassle.

A Codicil to my last WILL, bearing Date the 15th Day of Sept.1730.

DO hereby give and bequeath to my Aunt Jane Gourlaw, the Yearly Sum or Annuity of Ten Pounds, to be paid her during the Life of my Mother Anne Oldfield, to commence from the Day of my Death, and to determine upon the Death of my Mother Anne Oldfield;

86 Mrs. OLDFIELD's Memoirs.

Oldfield; when the faid Annuity of ten Pounds per Annum shall revert and go back to my Executors, for the Use and Purposes directed in my Will. And I do hereby in all other Things, ratify and confirm my said last Will. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this 15th Day of September, 1730.

Anne Oldfield.

Signed and Sealed in the Presence of us,

Amy Cooke, Mary Hilfly, her Mark.

PRobatum Londini (cum Codicillo annexo) secundo die mensis Novembris, Anno Dom. 1730. Coram Venli Viro Johanne Audley, Legum Dre Surr. &c. Juramentis Hon. Johannis Harvey, Arm.communiter vocat. Domini Harvey, Johannis Hedges, Arm. & Hon. Caroli Churchill, Arm. Extorum, &c. quibus, &c. de bene Jurat.

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to a Neglect in this Particular that we must ascribe the Spleen,

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